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SPEECH OF MR. DAVIS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—MAY 4.

[CONCLUDED.]

Labour lies at the bottom of most human affairs. All property, no matter by whom possessed, nor to what use applied, is the fruit of labor. The rich are made so by amassing together the earnings of those who toil from day to day. It is now a period of general peace and plenty, provisions and merchandise are abundant, and cheap beyond former example, and yet there is much distress and embarrassment; we hear by every arrival of the money pressure in Europe, and we have felt it here; many are perplexed to understand this state of things; but if we go back, and trace the history of events, we shall find there is no mystery in it.

From the commencement of the French Revolution forward for twenty five years, Europe was involved in a succession of disastrous wars. She had armies and navies numerous beyond all former example, fed and sustained at the public expense, while they devastated the country, and destroyed the property of indviduals.

The peace of 1815, which restored general repose, disbanded by far the larger portion of these troops, put a stop to demands for new levies, and those who had been fed and sustained by the labor of others, began to work for their own support. In this way the laboring population was greatly increased, and the annual products of labor were greatly multiplied. The natural effect upon the world is precisely what we have witnessed. The increase of production in all branches of industry, has overloaded the market with almost every kind of thing to which human labor applies itself, and the value has fallen, and fallen upon a principle familiar to every boy that sells eggs from his basket, or tape from the counter; when an article is abundant it is cheap, when scarce, it is dear.

Let us now bring these facts home, and see in what manner they have borne upon the affairs of this country. During this long and destructive war, our country was a neutral power, and the unnatural state of Europe threw into our hands a great and profitable trade, which took off our agricultural produce at great prices, and the nation advanced in wealth and power beyond example.

Our workshops were then in England, and we paid her laborers for most of the manufactured articles we purchased. We gave her the best market she had for her surplus products, and paid extravagant prices. The gentleman from South Carolina has told us, that England sustained herself in this contest against the world, by disbursing annually an hundred millions of public money, which gave vigor and activity to business: but all the advantages derived from that source must have been far short of the value of her trade with us. She drew from us a large share of the resources by which she subsidized Europe, and maintained herself against the almost undivided front of that continent. Her population labored for us, and took from us the money to pay the heavy taxes imposed upon them. Yes, sir, the United States, by giving employ to the laborers of England, contributed largely, very largely, to build up the power and wealth of that enterprising country, and it may well be doubted whether she could have sustained herself through that arduous conflict without this resource.

The peace of 1815 constitutes a new æra in our affairs. The controlling influence in the trade of the world, which the chances of war had thrown upon us, perished when repose was restored. Nations, whose affairs had been deranged under the wasting influence of war, and whose citizens had sought a precarious existence, where it could be had, returned to the cultivation of the earth and resumed the arts of peace. The ocean expanded its bosom to receive them, and channels of trade, which had been obstructed by British power, were opened, and business renewed. The commerce and traffic which we had enjoyed under an unnatural state of things, was now transferred to its rightful proprietors and those whom we had fed with the products of our soil, now began to feed themselves, and we were driven back upon our own resources, and the trade which grows out of them.

We have become manufacturers. I need not detain the Committee to point out all the operating causes which have brought us into that business; but it is well known that the policy of this Government has been such that our destiny in New England could not be avoided, and we have been forced, I believe I may say against public sentiment, into that employment. The Government, by a series of measures, beginning as far back as 1807, has brought us to the position we occupy; and the policy cannot now be abandoned without producing a shock that would prostrate the community. If earlier events had not given rise to manufacturing, the peace of 1815 probably would: for, while other nations shut out of their markets the agricultural products of two thirds of the Union, I am not able to comprehend how the population can exist, if they are all farmers, for labor must be divided to supply mutual wants.

We are manufacturers as well as farmers—that is our present condition; and what is the effect produced by our labor upon the price of such articles as we fabricate? Here is the great point in controversy. Those opposed to us say they are dearer, and complain of the burden; we think there is little cause for this complaint, and believe that every one who examines into the subject with candor, having a single determination to reach the truth, will be convinced that the doctrine which is maintained that duties are necessarily taxes, is a radical error. I desire that the matter should be seen as it is. We manufacture woollens, and so do the English. They supplied both their own and our demands until we began to clothe ourselves. The peace has increased their number of laborers in all branches of industry, as is admitted by the gentleman from South Carolina, and of course the amount of goods annually produced is increased. While this process has been making its way in England, we have invested a large capital in the woollen trade also, and now employ probably more than an hundred thousand laborers in the manufacture of woollen cloths. Nothing can be more evident than that the increased labor of England, combined with our own, must greatly augment the amount of goods thrown annually into the market. What is the effect? The markets are filled to repletion, and prices fall. And why do prices fall? Because an increased consumption is required to take off the supply: a man has ten dollars, which he can spare from his earnings to buy this kind of cloth; if it will buy only five yards, he must content himself with that; but if it will buy ten yards, it contributes more largely to his comfort and happiness. This illustrates the ordinary operations of business. As prices decline, consumption increases, because the public have ability to buy more; what I have said of woollens is equally applicable to cottons, leather, hats, glass, and all the other manufactures, which employ a large portion of our population. It is the increased number of laborers, and the increased supply of goods, which forces the value downward: and the same principle has been operating upon agricultural products, until it has brought them down where they are, and the value of land with them. It is plenty, and not want, that oppresses the world; it is the want of markets, and not the want of merchandise.

While English labor is at work with great activity, ours is no less industrious. It matters not with what power our labor bears upon theirs, because they work, as the gentleman from South Carolina says, for bread; and must work on, or starve, if wages run down to a penny a day; and the less pay they get, the harder they must work to support themselves; a pressure upon them, therefore, by severe competition, diminishes the value of capital and labor, but does not tend materially to diminish the quantity of goods equally made. There can be no new division of English labor. They have no wild lands to flee to, as a refuge from starvation; nor can they drop one branch of manufacturing and enter into another, to any great extent, for the value of labor has as strong a tendency to equalize itself, as water has to come to a level; and the operation of this principle has already filled all employments. They cannot therefore stop manufacturing woollens or cotton, whatever may be the pressure felt from our pursuing the business, so long as the employment will give bread to the laborer; all they can do is to sell goods cheap by reducing the price of labor, and realizing less profit on capital. Their destiny is fixed, and they must be our competitors. There is no mystery, therefore, in the decline of cotton and woollen goods. The acting principle is the same that reduces the fare in opposing lines of steamboats and stages. It would scarcely have been credited a few years ago, that the fare of a passenger from New York to Albany would be reduced from six to one dollar, and the business be continued; nor would a prophet have gained credence, who ten years ago, should have foretold, that cottons would now be purchased for six cents, as good as were then selling for twenty five cents.

He who can understand that ten men can perform more service than five, need not be at a loss for reasons to explain the decline in the value of cotton and woollen goods. It it the competition of labor—the increased production of the article—a competition which English labor cannot shun, and which they must be content to meet under every disadvantage, unless they and our adversaries here can succeed in breaking down our manufacturers.

This is, I hope, a plain and intelligible view of the doctrine which is maintained that duties are necessarily taxes, is a radical error. I desire that the matter should be seen as it is. We manufacture woollens, and so do the English. They supplied both their own and our demands until we began to clothe ourselves. The peace has increased their number of laborers in all branches of industry, as is admitted by the gentleman from South Carolina, and of course the amount of goods annually produced is increased. While this process has been making its way in England, we have invested a large capital in the woollen trade also, and now employ probably more than an hundred thousand laborers in the manufacture of woollen cloths. Nothing can be more evident than that the increased labor of England, combined with our own, must greatly augment the amount of goods thrown annually into the market. What is the effect? The markets are filled to repletion, and prices fall. And why do prices fall? Because an increased consumption is required to take off the supply: a man has ten dollars, which he can spare from his earnings to buy this kind of cloth; if it will buy only five yards, he must content himself with that; but if it will buy ten yards, it contributes more largely to his comfort and happiness. This illustrates the ordinary operations of business. As prices decline, consumption increases, because the public have ability to buy more; what I have said of woollens is equally applicable to cottons, leather, hats, glass, and all the other manufactures, which employ a large portion of our population. It is the increased number of laborers, and the increased supply of goods, which forces the value downward; and the same principle has been operating upon agricultural products, until it has brought them down where they are, and the value of land with them. It is plenty, and not want, that oppresses the world; it is the want of markets, and not the want of merchandise.

I will now ask the attention of the Committee to another view of the subject. The doctrine advanced by the gentleman from South Carolina is very broad and comprehensive. It aims at an entire revolution in trade; for *he proposes to appropriate the markets of this country to the use of the planter, to enable him to sell such merchandise as he may receive in pay for cotton, rice, and tobacco.* It of course aims at the destruction, not of cotton and woollen establishments alone, but of all manufactures, or his object will not be attained. The purpose seems to be, to drive home competition out of the market to give place to foreign goods, and this cannot be accomplished short of the destruction of manufacturing—for while we continue to make goods, we shall be competitors for the market. Suppose the object of the gentleman should be accomplished, and all the population engaged in the manufacture of cotton, wool, hemp, leather, furniture, salt, nails, cutlery, and the numerous other branches, which I need not name, should be turned out of their employments and forced back upon the soil for subsistence, and all the capital employed in these arts should be sacrificed! What would be the effect upon the trade and prospects of the country? The first effect would be to depopulate the north: for when these occupations cease, the farmer will cease to have any object to cultivate the soil, as he will have no market for the products of his labour. And I can assure the gentleman from South Carolina, that, if the South were to have undisputed possession of our market, under such circumstances, they would have but a miserable prospect of thrift in it, for we should have no means of paying for their imported merchandise.

The next obvious effect would be to diminish the number of persons, and the amount of capital engaged in manufacturing: for, while we dismiss all our own population from these pursuits, England cannot increase the number of her laborers. All who work for a living are obliged to labor now, and to the utmost extent of their power, because labor is cheap, and hands that work for bread cannot be idle. There would therefore be a clear diminution of laborers, equal to the number of persons engaged in such employment in this country. It follows, that a less quantity of goods would be produced, & purchased—because our labor would cease to be productive. If the gentleman from South Carolina imagines the South would reap such profits, from this state of things, as has been represented, he is mistaken, for another reason. If his policy makes labor and capital of no value in one part of the Union, while it may be employed to great advantage in another, the population he oppresses will, in self defence, and from necessity, become competitors for the profits of a good business. The labor and capital of the North and East will be carried into the business of the South, until cotton, rice, and tobacco, are brought as low, by over production, as other agricultural products: for labor in one branch of business can never maintain an ascendency, in profit, over others, for any length of time.

Again: if the revenue system is to be overturned, the effect will probably be as deeply felt by the sugar planter as any citizen of the United States—for no one feels a stronger dependence on a protecting duty. Suppose that interest should fall a victim to the policy, would it bring with it no injurious consequences to the south? Is it not well known, that the production of sugar gives an increased value to slaves, because it opens the best, and almost the only valuable market for that kind of property? Gentlemen can judge better than I can, how much their property will suffer; but, if I am rightly informed, the overthrow of the sugar planters would be more deeply felt than any operations of the tariff.

I have already expressed a belief, that the state of things which seems to be so earnestly coveted, would probably raise the price of [illegible] and the quantity produced be lessened. How would it be with cotton? The causes which would diminish goods would tend to increase the quantity of cotton annually produced. Under the change of policy, the labor of the South would not be diminished; while that of other portions of the United States being thrown out of business, would seek employ where they could realize most profit. If sugar should not be cultivated, then that district of country must grow cotton; all the cotton now consumed in our manufactures would, in addition, be sent into the markets of Europe. The causes combined, would greatly increase the amount of that article exported annually; and, if the aggregate of cotton is increased, while the aggregate of goods is diminished, the difference is obvious—the price of goods would rise, while the price of cotton would sink.

Suppose then, I repeat, that the deadly blow which this policy aims, should fall upon us; our factories should stop, and the business of manufacturing in all its various kinds, and with its thousand ramifications, should be brought to a perpetual stand, and the vast population which live by it, and give life and joy to the whole community, should be driven, as they must be, if you take away the power of earning food, back into the wilderness, upon savage life to sustain a precarious existence.—What benefit, I ask, can result even to the South by this process of desolation? The inquiry is not put with the hope of convincing any one of the folly of pursuing such a policy; but there is much in it worthy of attentive consideretion, as it touches very nearly the interests of gentlemen who seek to drive competition from our markets, by placing them under the control of foreign industry. I beg of them to examine the matter with candor, and decide for themselves whether they do not mistake their own interests.

Cannot gentlemen find other causes for the depression of business besides the tariff? If the value of lands, or the value of produce, or if any other property, declines, it is immediately ascribed to the revenue system. Every thing evil, and nothing good, is imputed to the laws. The gentleman from South Carolina has gone so far as to assert, that the fall of property is a tax springing from this source. But I cannot learn that property in the South has declined more in value than elsewhere. It has experienced a great depression in all trading countries, and the cause is obviously over production from the great activity of labor. If goods and produce fall, land and other property must follow.

I can find an easy and satisfactory solution of the depressed value of cotton, without charging it upon the tariff. In 1818, we exported 92,000,000 lbs. to foreign countries, and the amount has gone on increasing, until in 1827, we exported 292,000,000 of pounds. I have no account of the two last years, and therefore cannot speak of them. While in this period of nine years the exports have more than tripled, we have greatly increased our own consumption by multiplying our factories. In addition to this, the quantity produced in Brazil, Egypt, and other foreign countries, has been much augmented, so that in truth the market is glutted with the article; and it is rather matter of surprise, that it maintains itself where it is, than that it has declined. The raw cotton has, for the last three years, varied very little in value, while cloths have fallen from ten to five cents the yard. Can the planter see nothing in all this but the withering influence of the tariff? Can he not comprehend, that if the supply outruns the demand, the article must sink in value, and that the fall is not the work of the tariff, but his own work?

I may as well here notice another statement of the gentleman, which I thought rather extravagant. He said that Mississippi paid a tax into the Treasury of the United States under the revenue system of twelve hundred thousand dollars annually; and in another part of his argument, he informed us, that she exported to the amount of three millions of dollars, and that slave labor was actually worth but twelve and a half cents per day. If he allows one half of the whole population of Missi[illegible] no comment on the statement.

Sir, what is the revenue system and what are its objects? It is well known, to every statesman at least, that it is the policy of the great trading States of Europe to impose heavy duties on all the products of industry matured by their own citizens. The object is to secure to the working population the means of subsistence. England, for example, imposes duties on foreign breadstuffs, which exclude them from her markets under ordinary circumstances, that her own farmers may have the benefit of feeding the nation. She also imposes a heavy duty on silk, that her laborers may make it—and in this manner she watches over the laborer to provide, as far she can, for his necessities. Such also is the policy of all the great States. How are we to meet it? How can we buy goods, if they will take none of the products of our labor in return? How can the farmer of the North, the West, or the Middle States, buy, if he cannot sell? What is to become of him, if the home market be destroyed, and he be put to depend on these foreign countries for the sale of his produce? He cannot live under such disadvantages; and is obliged to look to a beneficent and parental Government for protection. He asks for no bounties for any one—no corn from the public crib, as the gentleman intimated, but merely that this government may so far interest itself in the fate of the people, as to countervail the policy of other nations, which in its operation is designed to bear favorably upon their own labor, but injuriously on ours. He asks that the wasting influence of the laws of other States may not reduce the laborers here to beggary. He asks of a government distinguished above all others, because it is free and emanates from the people, that regard for popular interests which no despotism dares refuse its humblest subject. This is the Revenue System—the Tariff System—the Protecting System.

What is the Free Trade System? as it is called by misnomer, for it has been more appropriately denominated "the fetch-and-carry system." Its aims are high, and its scope is broad, if I have rightly understood the gentleman from South Carolina. He does not complain that the south are not left at liberty to raise as much cotton, rice, and tobacco as they please; nor does he complain

that they are not at liberty to send it where they please, and sell it to whom, and when, they please. No, sir, the laws of the country leave them as free and untrammelled as the air, on all these points—but this is not enough: and they complain of wrong and injury, nay, threaten us with resentment, because *they* have not the *entire market of the United States to sell the goods in, which are received in pay for these commodities.* They complain of the competition of American Industry, because it supplies a portion of our wants with manufactured articles, and takes up a part of the demand. They would have the whole to themselves. The planters would apply to their own benefit the entire resources of the country, by compelling us to buy the goods they would furnish to us, instead of working for ourselves. They give a preference to English labor, and would have us work with axes and spades from English shops. They aim to build up the cotton, tobacco, and rice interests, at the expense of the rest of the nation, to make nine millions of people bow down to three millions, to constrain us to give up the market to them and ruin ourselves, that they may try an idle experiment to see if they cannot obtain a larger price for cotton. God has given them a monopoly of these articles so far, at least, as respects us, but with this they are not content, and insist on a monopoly of the market throughout the United States; and because we resist this grasping disposition, we have been called by the gentleman from South Carolina, despots, avaricious, grinding monopolists, as merciless and unrelenting as the cannibal, who turns a deaf ear to the cries of infancy for mercy. Yes, sir, the gentleman has loaded us with these hard, unkind epithets, and has reiterated them in many forms in the course of his remarks.

Sir, I declare in the sincerity of my heart, that I feel deep pain and anguish, when I hear such language on this floor, because its tendency is to excite deep feelings of resentment in the injured party, and to promote sectional hostility. It pains me no less to be obliged to notice it; but, sir, if I could pass by such language in silence—if I could sit here without repelling it, I should be unworthy of representing the People who sent me here, and unworthy of the State to which I belong. If gentlemen will provoke us by attack, for one I shall not refuse to meet it; if they will assail us with calumnious epithets and comparisons, let them not flinch when the missay, however, I have no personal allusion, for I number many southern gentleman on this floor among my most esteemed acquaintances. Nine millions of despots and monopolists, more cruel than any tyrant that ever disgraced a throne, because less merciless than cannibals! Who is it that calls the honest tiller of his own land, and the laborious manufacturer, relentless despots, guilty monopolists? He who holds dominion over his thousands of acres and his thousands of slaves. He who not content with a part, arrogates to himself the whole resources of the country, and stuns us with the cry of oppression, because we will not consent to be ruined by an overpowering monopoly, under the delusive guise of free trade. It is, as the gentleman was pleased to say of the manufacturer, the "lordly" planter. It is he that maintains, as I learn from high authority, (Speeches of Messrs. ROWAN and HAYNE,) that slavery is favorable to liberty, because labor degrades the human mind, and so assimilates men to a state of bondage, that none but those who bask in the sunshine of luxury and ease can appreciate liberty.

The "lordly" English merchant and factor, the trumpeters of free trade, with their insolent parade of wealth, and their feet, as the gentleman from New York [Mr. CAMBRELENG] says, upon the necks of their own people, come here to join in the cry of Aristocracy, Monopoly, and Despotism? They come here, to lift their voices, with the gentleman from New York, [Mr. CAMBRELENG] against the honest laborer, and to tell him, in scorn, that his principles are in his pocket, and his conscience in his purse. Sir, if you would excite loathing and disgust in the minds of the men who went from the plough, the anvil, and the bench, to meet oppression at the very threshold, and who achieved the independence of the nation, tell them they know not how to appreciate liberty, because labor degrades their understandings. If you would teach their posterity to hate and despise you, compare them with your slaves; tell them their condition approximates to bondage; rouse their indignation with calumnious taunts and unjust reproaches, and you will accomplish your purpose: for they are men, and have the feelings of men. I will not follow examples often set here, by calling them generous, chivalrous, and magnanimous; for they want no soft words from me—they know their rights, and how to maintain them, and this is the highest commendation language can bestow. This people have been kind and generous to me, and I will not, cannot, requite it with ingratitude. I lament that any thing should have occurred to call for these remarks, but I should fail of the duty I owe to my constituents, as well as to my State, if I sit here in silence, and hear them calumniated—to hear them called monopolists, because they insist on the right of this Government to protect its citizens—to hear them stigmatized as tyrants, because they refuse to return to colonial bondage. The gentleman from South Carolina labors under great misapprehension, and, when he comes to be better informed, will abandon the unjust sentiments he has uttered on this and another point, which I will also notice.

He has said that a few manufacturers send members here, and that the great body of the people are mere instruments in their hands. Can the gentleman be serious? Does he believe the people of New England, whom he thus stigmatizes, are reckless of their political rights and privileges? Sir, I have never seen a people, who could more justly treat with scorn this contumely—they are as free and independent as the air that sweeps over their native hills. Show me a capitalist who attempts to influence an election by the power of wealth, and I will show you a proud spirited people, that will brand him as a wretch, and hiss him from the community. We are unlike some other portions of the country—we have no captains of tens, twenties, or fifties, who lead men to the polls, and direct them how to vote; the people scorn such degrading influence, and pay no such price to be in the employ of any one. He has said the people are ignorant, acting under delusion, because they read little, and only on one side of the question. Does he not know we have been forced into our present attitude, against our prejudices and prepossessions? Does he not know that many of the most approved productions against the tariff have been written, and published, and read, among us? He nods assent. Does he not know that we are the most reading people in the United States, and that all questions are canvassed and examined with the greatest freedom? If he believes we do not read both sides, and do not understand what belongs to this policy, he is greatly in error. It has always been a topic of earnest and careful consideration, and is supported from a settled conviction that the country would fall into decay, if it should be subjected to such a policy as the gentleman aims at.

The gentleman has told us that there is one small factory in his district, and he verily believes, if there were another, it would turn him out of his seat. Sir, [illegible] influence of [illegible] adage, he measured the corn of others in his own bushel. If two factories will revolutionize his district, I will not do his people the injustice to say it is the influence of capital, but leave the world to decide whether it will be that, or a practical argument, dispelling prejudice, and converting men from error, by the power of truth.

Sir, much has been said, by the gentleman from South Carolina and his colleage, [Mr. BLAIR] on other topics, which have not the remotest connexion with the measure before the House. I heard, and regretted to hear, arguments, which appeared to me to touch, rather roughly, the integrity of the Union; but it is not a question before us whether we shall maintain or dissolve the Union. The constitutional power of this Government to pass laws to protect our industry, has been denied. On a former occasion I delivered my sentiments on this topic; and, being satisfied that the power is not only clearly given to the Government, but that it was one of the principal objects in adopting the Constitution, to lodge this power in the Government, I shall not go into the question, for an argument would necessarily be a repetition of what is now before the public. I shall therefore forbear any comment upon such arguments, and conclude by thanking the Committee, with great sincerity, for the very kind attention they have bestowed through the whole of my remarks.

Red legged partridges in France.—Twenty seven of these valuable birds may be seen on board the ship Benjamin Morgan, lately arrived from Port Mahon, in the Mediterranean, and now lying at the Railway wharf. The number was originally thirty six, but the were at first confined in cages, and nine of them died. A cabin was then fitted up for the survivors and they have arrived in excellent order. These birds are much larger than the American partridge, but not so large as the pheasant. Mr. Morgan has long been anxious to introduce the breed into the United States and as his ship returned on this occasion in ballast, and without passengers, his agent had an opportunity of carrying his wishes into effect. We hope his example will be imitated as opportunities occur, by other merchants. We should try to naturalize in our country every useful animal, and every useful plant.—*Phil. Gazette.*

There was killed lately, near Greenville, (S. C.) a Bull Snake, measuring *eight feet eight inches* in length, and *ten inches* round the body.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

NEW-YORK, July 29.

The packet ship Dover, Capt. Bursley, from Liverpool, arrived at Boston late in the evening of Tuesday last. By this arrival the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received from their attentive correspondents the Liverpool Times of the 22d of June, and a letter written at the eve of the departure of the Dover.

The King was still living, but it was out of the compass of probability that his sufferings could be protracted for many days.

Our correspondent's letter comprehends the substance of the latest news.

LIVERPOOL, June 22d, 12 A. M.

The only thing which absorbs the public attention here is the distressing situation of the King. My private advices from Windsor direct, which are up to 2 o'clock on Monday morning, by express, state that each succeeding hour is expected to close the reign of our illustrious Monarch—recovery is impossible.

An extraordinary express from Paris, which reached London on Monday morning, announces the news of the landing of the French expedition against Algiers. The debarkation commenced on the morning of the 14th of June; at 4 o'clock. The enemy were driven from the position which they had taken up in the rear, and the division Betherneze has captured nine guns and two mortars. The French army now occupy the heights in front of the peninsula.

The news which reached Paris by telegraphic despatch, was announced by authority in the Theatre of the Opera, and created the most enthusiastic feeling. Yet, strange to say, owing to the wish of the Liberaux to defeat the hopes of the Ministry, the news had the effect of depressing instead, as might naturally have been supposed, of raising the French funds, from 77f. 50c. a 77f. 30c.

ALGIERS.

It will be seen, by the following telegraphic despatch, which is confirmed by our correspondent's letter, that the French army have landed on the Algerine Coast:

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH.

Bay of Tusetta Chica, June 14.

The fleet yesterday anchored in the Bay of Sidi Ferach.

The whole of the army landed to-day, and now occupy the heights in front of the peninsula. We have taken possession of the enemy's batteries. The head quarters are at Tusetta Chica.

FRANCE.

The Liverpool Times of the 22d of June, speaking of the preparations for the elections, says,

"On the part of the Court, measures have been adopted which we, in this country, should call utterly unconstitutional. Not only have the heads of the army, and of all the other departments of the Government, exhorted, and even commanded, all officers, civil and military, possessed of votes, to come forward and vote for the ministerial candidates, but, by way of completing the work, the King has published an address to the electors, calling on them to support the ministers.

"The struggle which is about to take place in France is not one of ordinary interest. On its result will probably depend the question, whether France is to possess a constitutional government, under which it may long enjoy peace and tranquility, or whether it is to be governed, for a time, by a servile and bigoted faction, with the certainty of the rule of that faction being terminated, sooner or later, by a desperate and perhaps sanguinary revolution. The best thing that can happen to the Court, will be to sustain a complete and signal defeat—a defeat so signal, as to bring it to its senses, and show it its danger, ere it is too late. We should not regret the triumph of the government of Prince Polignac, from any fear that the triumph would be permanent, but because it would be likely to lead, and that very shortly, to a re-action so violent, as to involve not only France, but possibly the whole of Europe in confusion. France is the very last kingdom in the world to be long enthralled by an absolute government. The habit of implicit obedience has been broken—the people know their own power; and if the government will not allow them to exercise a peaceable and constitutional influence, they will exercise a violent and ungovernable authority."

Forgery.—We regret to learn from a correspondent at Augusta, that Mr. Sturges, hitherto a respectable merchant of that city, has been committed to jail, (after being pursued and taken in Milledgeville,) charged with forgeries to a vast amount. He was the agent of two opulent planters of Burke county, Messrs. Whitehead and Dowse, on whose genuine notes he had raised and appropriated to his own use $17,000, besides obtaining from the Banks and others (as far as yet discovered) $23,000, on the forged notes of the same gentlemen. This system of renewing one forged note by another, has been practised for about 18 months. Our correspondent says, "To what further extent and what other species of frauds he has committed is not known. His whole assets assigned are small indeed compared to the amount he seems to owe. A member of the Church, he has been above suspicion, and the thing comes on us very suddenly indeed.

Savannah paper.

From the Raleigh Register.

Awful Calamity.—That devoted town, *Wilmington*, has been again visited with a most calamitous fire, which has destroyed a large amount of property and reduced some from situations of comfort, to poverty and distress. The worthy Editor of the *Cape Fear Recorder* is amongst the principal sufferers, and we cannot here, withhold the expression of our most cordial sympathy for his loss. A friend informs us that all the sufferers are most deserving citizens, and with one or two exceptions, unable to sustain the burden of their misfortune. The account which we subjoin, is copied from an extra issued by Mr. HOOPER, with borrowed implements, his own, as will be seen, having been entirely destroyed:—

"The 2nd of August was a day of excessive heat. About 10 o'clock at night, the atmosphere changed and we had heavy falls of rain, attended by brilliant trails of lightning and heavy claps of thunder. At about 11 o'clock, the electric fluid descended on the northern end of Mr. Langdon's large wooden building on Market and Second street and in a few seconds more, struck the same building, near the partition, which separated it from the house in which was the Office of the Cape Fear Recorder—In it's course, it set fire to quantities of produce and merchandise, combustible in their nature, and ignited some casks of liquor which burst with a tremendous explosion. The flames then began to blaze forth and to spread through the contiguous buildings and soon reached those which were adjoining on the south and east, on Second street; and burned with prodigious fury, until the whole block of wooden houses, from Second street to Mrs. Wright's alley, was consumed.—During the whole of this awful and sublime spectacle, the fire companies of the town performed their duty with admirable spirit and firmness. One engine was stationed to protect the South side of the Town Hall; another, at the east end of the same; and another, in Second street near Mr. Hall's Livery Stable. These engines were plied with an unflinching courage, amidst torrents of rain; and amidst flashes of lightning the most vivid and piercing; and such rending claps of thunder, that the stoutest heart might have quailed under the portentous display of warring elements. [illegible] taking fire. The houses on the west side of Second street, sweated continually from the prodigious mass of fire on the opposite side; and large flakes of fire were falling on the roofs of adjacent and distant houses.—The progress of the fire was arrested at Mrs. Wright's alley, by the activity of the firemen in blowing up and pulling to pieces a small two story house belonging to Mrs. Wright, on the east side of the alley.

The sufferers in this dreadful fire, which did not last much longer than two hours, were, Samuel Langdon, Esq. Mr. Chambers, Mr. John Brown, E. P. Hall, Esq. Mrs. Scott, Wm. C. Lord, Esq. Ancrum Berry, Esq. Mrs. Wright, Gabriel Holmes, Esq. Mr. Tibbitts, Archibald M. Hooper, and Henry Sampson, (a coloured man.)

After these details, the subscribers to the Recorder, can have no difficulty in accounting for the non receipt of their papers. The loss being total, the proprietor of that Paper, saw no feasibility of reviving his journal under existing circumstances; but the gratuitous liberality of his excellent friends has enabled him, and the encouragement of his sympathising fellow citizens, induces him, to resume the publication of the Cape Fear Recorder, which he will do, as soon as materials can be obtained from the North.

Spontaneous Combustion.—We learn from the Boston Patriot, that on Sunday, about half past 12 o'clock M., the commission wool store of Mr. Jas. Vila, No. 5 Philips' buildings, near Kilby street, was discovered to be on fire. It appeared that a lot of "waste" wool, partly saturated with oil, had become ignited by spontaneous combustion, from which the fire was communicated to the building. The damage was five hundred dollars, or more, and the wool was chiefly owned by Mr. Lyman Tiffany, and was insured at different offices.

Lightning Rods.—They should be closely joined together. The point of the rod above should be gilt, or, as gold leaf is removed by the weather in a few years, it would be better to terminate the rods with solid silver points; platina is better still. The rod should descend into the ground far enough to be always in contact with *moist earth*; in some places 6 or 7 feet will be required. In some parts of Ohio and Kentucky, the rods furnish no protection, and the failure is attributed to the dryness of the soil, in the summer, when the earth becomes perfectly dry for several feet below the surface. A lightning rod will protect a space in every direction from it, of twice its length above the building; if it rises 15 feet above the roof, it will protect a space of 30 feet every way. The rod should be fastened by wooden in preference to iron stays. Paint made of lampblack is best suited to lightning rods.

Silliman's Journal, abr.

A man named Warner has been sentenced to the state prison for five years in New York for endeavoring, by perjury, to cheat his creditors. If every one who endeavors to cheat by lying, which is just as bad as perjury, should be punished in the same way, new prisons would soon be in demand.

The following anecdote of Chief Justice Holt exhibits one of the best and rarest qualities of a judge—unyielding moral courage:—

In the reign of Queen Anne, in 1704, several freemen of the borough of Aylesbury, who proved their qualifications, were refused the liberty of voting at the election of a member of parliament. The law in such cases imposes a fine of £100 for every such offence. On this principle they applied to Lord Chief Justice Holt, who ordered the officer to be arrested. The House of Commons, alarmed at this stay, made an order of the house to make it penal for either judge, council or attorney, to assist at the trial; however, the Lord Chief Justice and several lawyers were hardy enough to oppose this order, and brought it on in the court of king's bench. The house, highly irritated at this contempt of their order, sent a sergeant at arms for the judge to appear before them; but that resolute defender of the laws bade him, with a voice of authority, "begone;" at which they sent a second message by the speaker, attended by as many members as espoused the measure. After the speaker had delivered his message, his lordship replied to him in the following remarkable words: "Go back to your chair, Mr. Speaker, within this five minutes, or you may depend on it I will send you to Newgate. You speak of *your* authority, but I will tell you I sit here as an interpreter of the laws, and a distributor of justice, and were the whole house of commons in your belly, I would not stir one foot!" The speaker was prudent enough to retire, and the house were equally prudent in letting the affair drop.

Mr. Jefferson on the Tariff.—The Charleston Courier states, that the following letter was written nine years previous to the death of Mr. Jefferson. It was addressed to the Secretary of the Ameri[illegible] Society for promoting American Manufactures in New York:

"MONTICELLO, June 26, 1817.

SIR: I am thankful for the honor done to me by an association with the American Society for the encouragement of Domestic Manufactures, instituted in New York. The history of the last twenty years has been a sufficient lesson for all to depend for necessaries on ourselves alone; and I hope that twenty years more will place the *American hemisphere under a system of its own*, essentially peaceable and industrious, and not needing to extract its *comforts* out of the eternal fires raging in the Old World. The efforts of the members of your Institution being necessarily engaged in their respective vicinities, I consider myself, by their choice, as but a link of union between the promoters *there* and *here* of the same patriotic objects. Praying you to present to the Society my just acknowledgement for this mark of attention, I tender to yourself the assurance of my great respect and consideration.

THOS. JEFFERSON.

If the people of South Carolina are ready to throw off their allegiance to the Government, let them abide the consequences. We solemnly protest against the efforts which have been made and are yet making, to inveigle North Carolina in this wild project. They will not suffer themselves to be led by these modern Quixottes, or cajoled by their squires in this state, into any scheme which tends to weaken the ties by which they are united to their fellow citizens of the union. North Carolinians will not consent to pull down the temple of freedom and worship at the shrine of disunion and dissension. If there be any one subject on which the people are more united than any other, it is this. *Oxford Exam.*

The Providence Literary Subaltern of July 30th, has the following in reference to the letter of Mr. Jefferson:

"The letter will be sent to Richmond, Va. in a few days, at the instance of the editor of the Richmond Whig, that its genuineness may be tested, to the confusion of all those slanderers, who have endeavored to dispute its authenticity.

We shall lose no time on its reception, in informing our readers of it and submitting it to the severest scrutiny.—*Whig.*

In Boothbay, Me. Thomas, son of Mr. Stephen Dunton, aged 10, while robbing a fish hawk's nest of its young, was attacked by the old bird, and fell 40 feet upon a rock, dashing out his brains.

The Journal.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1830.

ELECTION.

The election for members of the next General Assembly, and for Sheriffs, was held throughout the State, with the exception of some few counties, in which it took place at an earlier period, to avoid interference with the courts, on Thursday last. The result in this county was as follows :—

For the Senate—D. F. Caldwell, without opposition.

Commons—Gen. Thos. G. Polk and Richmond M. Pearson.

For the Borough—Charles Fisher, Esq. without opposition.

STATE OF THE POLL.

Polk,	1279
Pearson,	1113
Clement,	617
Walton,	427

Fielding Slater, the former Sheriff, was re-elected. State of the Poll in our next.

IN CABARRUS COUNTY.

Senate—Christopher Melchor—no opposition.

Commons—Daniel M. Barringer and John C. Barnhardt.

Sheriff—William H. Archibald, the former Sheriff, without opposition.

Barringer,	670
Barnhardt,	416
McLean,	341

ELECTION IN DAVIDSON COUNTY.

For the Senate—Ransom Harris.

Commons—Joseph Spurgin and Wm. W. Wiseman.

Sheriff—Wm. Kanneday.

STATE OF THE POLL.

SENATE.

Harris,	399
Hampton,	373

COMMONS.

Spurgin,	773
Wiseman,	710
Snider,	666
Davis,	222

FOR SHERIFF.

Kanneday,	1026
Swaim,	445

IN MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Senate—Joseph Blackwood.

Commons—William J. Alexander and Evan Alexander.

Sheriff—John Sloan, the former Sheriff, re-elected.

STATE OF THE POLL.

SENATE.

Blackwood,	465
Davidson,	295
Bain,	283

COMMONS.

Wm. J. Alexander,	1231
Evan Alexander,	1101
Kirkpatrick,	719

SHERIFF.

Sloan,	843
Norment,	567
Black,	440

The Southern Times, speaking in the name and as the organ of the nullifiers, says—"We have done all that speaking, writing, protesting and menacing can do, either as a State or individuals, at home and abroad, and without the slightest effect. Let us *now go further*." And yet they have no idea of *disunion*—no intention of forcible resistance! Then their words have no meaning, or they are the veriest braggarts in existence.

A writer in the Charleston Courier, portraying the consequences even now resulting from the promulgation of the doctrines of the disunionists, says—"Already the sale of property is almost at an end. No man trusts his neighbor. Those who have money, are placing it beyond the reach of popular tumult. Those who have property, tremble for it. Desperadoes, men who can lose nothing, are panting for the days of equality, when confiscations, riots and executions, will bring about an infernal Saturnalia." The horrible reality, should the disunionists succeed in goading a deluded people on to rebellion, will far exceed any thing which the imagination now pictures.

Decency.—Amos Kendall's paper, the Kentucky Argus, speaking of the dinner given to Mr. Barton at Louisville, uses the following decent language :—"The drunken and ribald Barton, returning to the execrations of his betrayed constituents, is to be bloated into importance by eatables and drinkables, the toastings, and winings and whinings, of a herd of nameless impotents, whose breath is the stuff of which a new hero is made." And this precious specimen of billingsgate is greedily copied into other Administration papers. It is so perfectly in the style of Amos, as to leave little doubt of its paternity; indeed, it was for writing such stuff that he was "rewarded;" and having found the business so profitable, his relinquishing it is not to be expected.

GEORGE McDUFFIE,

Is now a violent stickler for what the nullifiers call "State Rights," and has sent in his adhesion to the disunionists at Columbia. Hear what this same gentleman, whose principles appear to hang so loosely about him, that the least change in the popular gale scatters them to the winds,—hear what he said in 1821, and what his *principles* were then, while opposing William H. Crawford, and the *sincere* (if misguided) friends of State Rights, who obstructed the path of Mr. Calhoun's vaulting ambition. The following was Mr. McDuffie's language then :—

"The General Government is as truly the Government *of the whole people*, as a State Government is *of a part of the people*. The Senate is chosen by the State Legislatures, because *the people of the United States* delegated that power to them, and not by virtue of any inherent right which they possessed *as States*—the State Governments too are the absolute creatures of the people, and have no political powers, not delegated to them by their respective Constitutions, and consistent with the Constitution of the United States." "The States, *as political bodies, have no inherent rights*—that they have such rights is a false, dangerous, and anti-republican assumption, which lurks at the bottom of all the reasonings in favor of State Rights."

Mr. McDuffie now declares the Tariff unconstitutional, and contends that S. Carolina has a right, within the constitution, to nullify it. We make another extract, to show what his opinions, relative to the taxing power of the General Government, were in 1824, and for several years subsequent :—

"Upon the discretion of Congress, in *laying and collecting taxes*, and raising and supporting armies, there are no restrictions *but those imposed by nature*. Congress may push these powers to the utmost verge indicated by the physical capacity of the country; they may, upon the slightest occasion, and for the *most unwise, improvident, and wicked ends*, draw from the people, (of the States too!) the utmost farthing that can be spared from their suffering families, to fill the national coffers—and call out the last man that can be spared from raising the necessaries of life, to fill the national armies, and fight the battles of ambitious rulers—and all this, however incapable, unjust and tyrannical, they can do *without transcending the limits of their constitutional authority!!!*" *And again*—For if after the national judiciary have solemnly affirmed the constitutionality of a law, it is still to be resisted by State rulers, the constitution *is literally at an end*—a revolution in the government is already accomplished, and anarchy sways his horrid sceptre over the broken altars of this happy Union."

Here Mr. McDuffie claims for the General Government the most extravagant powers,—powers the most despotic and tyrannical,—which they can exercise "without transcending the limits of their constitutional authority!" We ask now, what confidence can any one place in the political principles of Mr. McDuffie? What reliance can be placed on his new-born zeal for State Rights? None, absolutely none. And all his declamation about the unconstitutionality of the tariff is perfectly valueless, because it is in direct and palpable opposition to his recorded sentiments, which were spread before the public after mature reflection. But it may be said he was then laboring to put down the *radical party*; granted: yet did that justify him in promulgating principles which he knew to be false and dangerous? Most certainly not. If Mr McDuffie were sincere then, what shall we think of his political honesty now? But if he were insincere at that time, can his sincerity *now* be relied on? His object then was the elevation of Mr. Calhoun; he has the same object in view now: and in pursuing it, he has thrown consistency of character to the winds, and advocated principles, at different times, the most opposite and irreconcilable.

☞ We have received a communication from CHARLES FISHER, Esq. which shall appear in our next.

The elections in Louisiana have resulted in the complete success of the Clay tickets for Congress and the Legislature. The re-election of Mr. Johnson (whose term expires on the 4th of March next,) to the U. S. Senate is consequently certain.

Last Saturday's mail brought us another letter, (which we give below,) communicating a remedy for the distemper which is at this time raging among the cattle in this section of the county. We of course know nothing of its efficacy, any more than of the others which we have previously published. Should it prove to be valuable, on trial, we hope the fact will be communicated for publication.

"*Spartanburg District, S. C. Aug.* 2, 1830.

Mr. EDITOR: Having seen an extract from your paper in the Charleston Observer, which states, that the cow-distemper was raging about Salisbury; and that a sufferer requested that if any person knew of a remedy, that he would make it public, I feel it my duty to make known a cure, which has not failed of success in any case in which I have known it applied, excepting recovery was impossible. It is simply this :—drench the cattle diseased with a mixture of weak ley and buttermilk, and cause them to swallow two or three dry land frogs. It is also of advantage to give them as much green food as they will eat."

[COMMUNICATED.]

MR. BINGHAM :—In the last number of the infidel paper called "*Priestcraft Unmasked*," it is asserted that one of the speakers in the *American Bible Society*, at its annual meeting in New York, said, "we might as well come out plainly;" and then asserted, "*we* ARE *endeavoring to unite Church and State in this Republic.*" It is said, too, that the speaker laid especial emphasis on the word ARE!

Now I was at that meeting, saw the congregation assemble, heard every address, heard it dismissed, and saw it disperse; and I would have no hesitation in stating, on oath, that no such expression was made during the meeting.

One of the most able speakers, while pleading in behalf of the bible cause, said about to this amount :

"Some will say, this is a work of Priestcraft, and let them say it. Is it not a very good craft? Is it not the appropriate business of ministers, or priests, if such you choose to call them? Ought not every minister to be active in circulating the bible? If they call this priest-craft, we are ready to acknowledge the charge." This is probably the expression alluded to. A comparison of the two expressions will show that the first can be regarded only as a wilful perversion of the speaker's language. Almost every speaker, in each of the societies, alluded to the cry about "CHURCH AND STATE," and spoke of it as a ridiculous and slanderous story of infidels. A considerable number of these speakers were lawyers. There could be 500 persons found to contradict the above extract from the "*Priestcraft Unmasked*."

Inasmuch as there are a few of these papers taken in some of the villages to which your paper goes, it will be an act of justice to contradict this false assertion, and to shew the readers the spirit of the editor they are supporting.

☞ The name of the author is left with the Editor, and is at the service of any one who may ask it.

The following toast was drunk at the late celebration of American Independence, at Monroe, Walton county, Georgia :

By David Hardwick, Esq.

The Union vs. Cooper of S. Carolina. } *Verdict for the Plaintiff*

Ordered by the Court, that the Union be preserved, and that the Defendant pay all costs and be exported to the land of his *fathers*.

From *South America*, we can learn nothing to be depended upon. One party represents Bolivar to be playing a deep game of treachery and deception, the first act of which has been shown off at Carthagena—while others, speak of him as the only hope of freedom that remains in Colombia. *Nous verrons*, (as the convenient phrase of the Enquirer goes.)—Gen. *Sucre*, second only to Bolivar in valor and fame, has been *assassinated*. It is a distressing reflection that one who had escaped death in so many glorious battles, should at last fall by the hands of an obscure and cowardly assassin. It is supposed that Sucre was the victim of Bolivar's enemies, who feared the support his name would have given to any scheme that Bolivar might have projected. *Lynchburg Virginian.*

Mr. Matthew Carey, well known as an independent writer, and the patriotic author of the "Olive Branch," which appeared just after the close of the war, and had such a tremendous run of popularity, has just published a small pamphlet, entitled "The New Olive Branch, or a Solemn Warning on the Banks of the Rubicon"—addressed to the people of South Carolina.

The Richmond Compiler of the 30th ult. says—A few days ago, a Land Terrapin was found in a field in the county of Chesterfield, marked with the initials of a gentleman's name in 1779—more than 51 years ago. The gentleman himself has been dead almost 40 years. This is another fact to prove the longevity of this species of animals.

Died,

In this county, on Thursday night last. Capt. *Richard Graham*, about 80 years of age. He was a revolutionary soldier, and throughout his long life maintained an irreproachable character.

A Mexican Jack,

FOR SALE.

BLACK and very large, about 5 or 6 years old. Horses will be taken in payment. Enquire at the Mansion Hotel.

August 12, 1830. 4t01

Rags! Rags! Rags!

A LIBERAL price will be given for clean linen and cotton RAGS, at the Book Bindery.

Salisbury, Aug. 13, 1830 3t00

Not Returned.

MANY of my books are out; please return them, if convenient, provided you have them.

2t99 J. D. BOYD.

A Card.

R. C. Young,

FORMERLY of Salisbury, takes this method of informing his friends and acquaintance, and the Merchants in general, that he has connected himself in the

WHOLESALE Dry Goods Business,

in the city of New-York, with W. Jacot & A.B. Embury, under the firm of

Jacot, Embury & Young,

Store No. 2, Burling Slip, next to the corner of Pearl Street; where they are now receiving and opening an extensive assortment of STAPLE and FANCY GOODS, which they offer on liberal terms and at the lowest market prices.

He flatters himself from the circumstance of having been engaged in businessin Carolina for a number of years, that their assortment will be found desirable for that section of country; and begs leave to solicit a share of the patronage of those who visit the city for the purpose of making purchases.

New-York, August 1, 1830. 6t03

A Valuable Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, on the 7th day of September next, the plantation on which he now lives, containing 315 acres, together with the crop now growing, which, it is supposed, will yield 4 or 500 bushels of corn. Also, his stock of cattle, hogs, &c. Also, various articles of household and kitchen furniture and farming utensils. The land is well watered and its situation is healthy. About 80 acres of the land are cleared, a considerable portion of which is excellent low ground, well adapted to the cultivation of corn. There are about 12 acres of excellent meadow, and much more might be made. There are likewise 600 young and well selected fruit trees on the premises. The woodland is well timbered, and much of it is of excellent quality. This land lies in Iredell county, near the Rowan line; being about 12 miles east of Statesville, and 20 north-west of Salisbury, near the road between Salisbury and Wilkesborough.

Also will be sold at the same time, three other tracts of land adjoining the other tract, and which lies in the gold region, having many favorable indications that the precious metal is buried beneath the soil.

The terms of the sale will be liberal—a reasonable credit, with approved security.

WILLIAM GAY.

Iredell, August 13, 1830. 3t300

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

In the Court of Equity, April Term, 1830.

HENRY JONES *vs.* John Davis and others.—It having been heretofore made known to the Court, that Henry Jones is dead; upon motion of counsel, Thomas Ferebee is admitted party complainant in the room and stead of said Henry Jones:—Ordered, that publication be made in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal for six successive weeks, that unless the defendant, John Davis, agent of Margaret Kenyon, and the said Margaret Kenyon, who are not inhabitants of this State, appear at the Court-House in Salisbury, at the next term of the Superior Court of Law and Equity, to be held for the county of Rowan, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September, 1830, and answer this bill, the same will be taken pro confesso as to them and heard ex parte.

Copy from the minutes.

SAM. SILLIMAN, *C. M. E.*

6t303 pr. adv. $3.

Farmers' & Planters' Almanac,

FOR

1830.

Calculated for the Meridian of Salem,

CONTAINING the usual Astronomical calculations, interesting hints to the Farmer, on Rural Economy, &c. Useful Receipts, Anecdotes, &c. Officers of the General and State Government, times of holding the different Courts, Members of the General Assembly for 1829, &c. &c. For sale at this Office. Price, 10 cents single and 75 cents per dozen.

Dancing School.

MESSRS. WOLCOTT & McCAULEY

WILL commence their School on Saturday, August 7th, at the Mansion House.

Salisbury, July 30, 1830. 3t98.

Fayetteville Paper Mill

HIGHEST prices paid in CASH for RAGS of all descriptions at the Paper Mill in Fayetteville, N. C.—09f.

JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Equity Blanks

For sale, at the Office of the Journal.

WILKINGS & Co.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND General Agents for receiving and forwarding

GOODS,

and for shipping and selling

PRODUCE.

t301p

Charlotte *FEMALE ACADEMY.*

THE excercises will be resumed on the first of October. The course of instruction includes Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, with use of the Globes; Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, History, Rhetoric, Logic and Ethics; Drawing, Painting and Needle Work.

The price of tuition per session (five months) will be $10.00

Drawing and Painting, 10.

Music, 20.

Contingencies, 00.50

Payable in advance.

BENJAMIN COTTRELL, *Principal.*

5t301

Managers' Office.

Dismal Swamp Lottery, Class 12.

To be drawn at Richmond, 20th of Aug. 1830.

1	prize of	$10,000 is	$10,000
1		3,000	3,000
1		1,500	1,500
1		1,200	1,200
5		1,000	5,000

Tickets $4; Halves $2; Quarters $1.

Package of 20 whole tickets, may be had for $80, and is compelled to draw 36. 2w

Delaware & N. Carolina Lottery, Class 3.

To be drawn at Wilmington, Delaware, 24th August, 1830.

1	10,000	10,000
1	2,500	2,500
1	1,149	1,149
5	1,000	5,000, &c.

Ticket, 3; halves 1.50; quarters 75cts. 2t

Grand Consolidated, No. 7.

To be drawn at Wilmington, Delaware, on the 31st of August, 1830.

Splendid Scheme.

60 number Lottery—9 drawn ballots.

82 Capital prizes, each 1000 Dollars!

SCHEME.

2	prizes of	$5,355 is	$10,710
82		1,000	82,000
51		200	10,200
51		150	7,650
51		100	5,100

Besides $80, $60, $30, $40, $30, $20, $10, &c.

Tickets $10; Halves $5; Quarters $2.50.

A package of 20 whole, which is compelled to draw $90, may be had for $190; shares of package, in same proportion.

For tickets, send your orders to *Yates & McIntyre*, Richmond, Va. who are the managers of the above lotteries.

YATES & McINTYRE, *Richmond, Va.*

3t299

State of North-Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, JUNE TERM, 1830.

JOHN GIBBINS *vs.* William Draughn Christopher Swaim and others.—Writ in Case—Judicial attachment as to Christopher Swaim, with a summons against Wm. Crews, as Garnishee. In this case, the sheriff having made his return, and Wm. Crews having filed his garnishment, stating that besides a Loom and other articles of small value, he hath no money or effects in his hands belonging to Swaim, upon which issue has been taken: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, that unless Christopher Swaim, one of the defendants, appear at the next court to be held for said county, at the Court-House in Germanton, on the 2d Monday in September next, and replevy, plead or demur, judgment will be rendered for plaintiff pro confesso, and the proper orders taken as to the property, money or effects attached, or in Wm. Crews's hands, according to his garnishment and the finding of the jury, &c. &c.

MATT. R. MOORE, *Clerk.*

6t300 pr. adv. $2.50.

WHITE MUSTARD SEED,

Lamp Oil. also, *Castor Oil.*

Lorillard's, *Mayland's,* *Leiper's* } Scotch Snuff.

Lorillard's, *Mayland's* } MACCOBOY do.

Old French Brandy,

do. Holland Gin,

do. Jamaica Spirits,

Old Madeira, do. Sherry, do. Port & London P. Teneriffe } WINES.

ALSO::::::*Magnifying Glasses.*

For sale at the *Salisbury Medical and Drug Store*, by AUSTIN & BURNS.

☞ N. B. The above Spirits and Wines have been selected, as heretofore, expressly for Medical Purposes and are therefore genuine.

Salisbury, April 1, 1830. 279

POETRY

A LOVE LETTER.

I wish you knew my friend Tom. He is a prefect original—unlike any thing else on the wide earth—decidedly unique. He has grown to be an old Bachelor; and he drinks his Champaigne and smokes his cigar, with a few old and choice friends---laughs at the world, and thanks his stars he is a free man. Yet Tom's heart is not a cold one—for I have seen him often in a state of sentimentality, which a boarding school Miss might envy. "Ah—my dear fellow!" said he one day after dinner, when his eyes were brim full of sentiment and Champaigne, "I might have wedded as fine a girl! —Good Heavens,---she was an angel!! But I did'nt---I knew better,---for I had'nt a shilling to boast of, then. And she loved me---never was affection more sincere or more holy!" I looked at Tom as he said this---there he sat, with his long spindle legs, crossing each other -- his shrunken and yellow visage, peering at me through a cloud of cigar smoke. A pretty figure to be loved!---thought I---and I laughed outright at the idea.

"You may laugh," said Tom, somewhat peevishly---"but look here man," and he drew from a choice corner of his immense pocket book, a worn and yellow sheet of gilt-edged paper, on which I read the following exquisite appeal to my friend Tom's gallantry:

O, come to me this very eve, for I am all alone,
A weeping by my writing desk, and Pa and Ma have gone:—
They say that you are going off---that Pa has used you ill---
But if he has, depend upon't, his daughter never will!
We had that ugly lawyer here, to dine with us to-day,
And Ma took pains to speak to him, in her parental way---
She said---no matter what she said---the lawyer grinn'd a smile,
And fixed his bold assuring glance upon me all the while.
Pa says he has a fine estate---a dwelling rich and rare,
And envies much the favored one who may be mistress there;
And Ma declares---though not a word of all she says is true---
That he is vastly more polite---and handsomer than you!
Confound their antiquated whims!---I'm angry even now,
The hot blood of indignant scorn, is mounting to my brow---
I hate their haughty favorite---I hate him and his gold---
Though rich as ancient Crœsus, with lands and wealth untold.
Oh what is wealth where love is not?---and what is yellow gold.
To sooth and warm the human heart, when sorrowful and cold?---
As cold'l flash the northern fires, to make the light more dreary,
So wealth and useless splendor gleam around the lone and weary!
I hate that favorite of Pa's---that lawyer old and grim---
I'd strangle him before the priest, before I'd marry him---
I care not for his country seat---and all his dusty land---
I hate him and his riches too---he shall not have my hand;
I hope you will not leave me, love---indeed you must not go,
For Pa would be in extacies, and I should miss you so.
Oh, come to me this very eve, before the moon has set,
And we will wander in her light, and love each other yet;
And we will talk of by-gone times---our earlier hopes and fears---
And know again the luxury of sympathising tears;
And we will breathe our vows again, by every holy star---
And oh, we will be happy yet, and love in spite of Pa.

☞ *Count de Bourmont.*—This man (says the Richmond Whig,) the Secretary of War under the Polignac Ministry, is Commander in Chief of the Expedition against Algiers, the same who, a General of Division, deserted Bonaparte the day before the battle of Waterloo. The Count de Bourmont according to the *Courier des Etats Unis*, has been at his old tricks again; but the reader will rejoice that this time, the victim of his treachery is the traitor of Montmartre, Marshal Marmont, who in the campaign of '14, set the example which Bourmont followed at Waterloo. The New York American translates the article from the Courier.

UNPUBLISHED PERFIDY—*Historical.*

Every body is talking of the expedition to Algiers; and yet no one possibly suspects the motives which led to it. Seek not its causes in the angry outbreakings of the Dey, nor in violation of the law of nations, nor in any other injury; that would be a waste of time. The box on the ears of our Consuls, the insults to our flag would have long remained unpunished, if the hero of Montmartre, Marshal *Marmont*, had not taken it into his head to go and revive in Africa the laurels which he has tarnished in France. To this end he proposed certain plans and laid them,—before whom? the *hero* of Waterloo—*proditor proditorem fricat*—and thus we have these two great Renowns of the day meditating the conquest of Algiers. The Duke of Ragusa [Marmont] says to M. de Bourmont, "You, as minister, get my plan adopted; I give it up to you, and you shall have all the honor of its success." "And you," replies his cunning Excellency, "you first conceived the idea of this war; you shall be commander in chief." Thereupon the two *faithful* friends embrace each other, and interchange numberless protestations. The plan is submitted to the cabinet and unanimously adopted. "All is settled," says the minister of war to the Duke; "you made the Egyptian campaign; you know all about the Arabs, and besides, what is to be undertaken—a siege—and you are an artillery officer; make ready, therefore, to go." The Marshal uses all speed; he undertakes laborious investigations, collects all sorts of materials, makes all his preparations, even points out the general officers whom he desires to have under him, and carries the result of all those labors to *M. de Bourmont*. "It is well," replies his Excellency with a smile and a warm pressure of the hand.

In about a fortnight Marshal Marmont reads in the Moniteur, "the King names as Commander in Chief of the army of the expedition, his very dear and well beloved loyal Count de Bourmont. The Duke of Ragusa was duped—the star of Montmartre turned pale before that of Waterloo, The two Generals had renewed the fable of the wolf and the fox, and M. de Bourmont prevailed.

Tailoring Business.

HORACE H. BEARD,

RECENTLY from Philadelphia (where he worked for several years in the best shops,) respectfully announces to the Gentlemen of Salisbury and the surrounding country, that he has commenced the above business in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Torrence as a Store, a few doors below Mr. Murphy's, where he is prepared to execute all kinds of work in his line with the utmost neatness and punctuality, and will prove that the charge against his profession for a want of the latter quality, is not true as far as he is concerned.

Mr. BEARD will be enabled to make all kinds of Garments agreeably to the latest Fashions, inasmuch as he is well acquainted with the best workmen in Philadelphia, with whom he has made arrangements so as to receive the latest London Fashions as soon as they can be sent on. He will keep none but the best workmen: he intends, as soon as convement, to send to Philadelphia for such as he knows to be good and faithful.

From his long experience in the business, and by unremitted attention, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. All orders from a distance will be punctually attended to, and executed on the shortest notice, agreeably to directions. All kinds of Cutting-out will be done on the shortest notice and warranted to fit well. Country produce will be taken in payment for work, at the market prices.

Salisbury, July 26, 1830.----296tf

Negroes Wanted.

THE subscribers are desirous of purchasing *ONE HUNDRED NEGROES*, for which they will pay a liberal price in *cash*. Application may be made either by letter or in person, to *Josiah Huie* in Morganton, or to *James Huie* in Salisbury, who will be ready, at all times, to accommodate those who wish to exchange Negro property for Cash.

JOSIAH HUIE,
JAMES HUIE.

June 22, 1830. 291tf

CHARLOTTE HOTEL.

THE subscriber having recently purchased the HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT formerly kept by Mr. Robert I. Dinkins, in the town of Charlotte, N. C. respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he now has opened the House for the reception and entertainment of all who may feel disposed to honor him with their custom. Every effort will be used to render persons comfortable, and unremitted exertions made to give entire satisfaction to all. The beds and bedding are inferior to none: his table will be furnished as well as the market in the back country will afford: the bar with liquors of the best quality: attentive and trusty Ostlers will be employed, and Stables abundantly furnished.

J. D. BOYD.

Charlotte, Dec. 10, 1829. 263tf

N. B. Having discontinued the mercantile busines, I shall look for prompt payment from all who are indebted to me; in fact, I cannot indulge any.

J. D. B.

☞The editors of the Raleigh Register and Columbia Telescope will insert the above advertisement 5 times, and forward their accounts for payment

Catawba Lands

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell the PLANTATION, well known by the name of *Posten's Place*, on the Catawba River, 4 miles above Beattie's Ford, together with the

Negroes,

amounting to between 20 and 30, Stock, Crop, &c. on the place; all of which he now offers for sale, either separate or together.

The plantation contains 340 acres, a great portion of which is river bottom of first quality The place, taken together, is equal to any tract of land on the river, as will appear from an examination of the premises. The whole will be sold upon terms favorable, both as to price and payments; for which application will be made to my father, James Conner, one mile from Beattie's Ford, where I may also be seen myself, from the 10th of August to the 15th of September.

HENRY W CONNER.

July 4, 1830. 9t300

Equity Blanks

For sale, at the Office of the Journal.

New Cheap Store.

CLAYLAND & TORRENCE

R. M. CLAYLAND and A. TORRENCE, having formed a copartnership in the Mercantile Business, under the above firm, beg leave respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Salisbury and the surrounding country, that they have just returned from New-York and Philadelphia, with a beautiful assortment of

New Style Fancy
AND
STAPLE GOODS,

which have been selected from the latest importations, and will be offered at a very small advance for *cash*. Purchasers are invited to call and view their assortment.

Salisbury, April 5, 1830. 279

New, Fashionable & Cheap GOODS.

MICHAEL BROWN,

HAS the pleasure of announcing to his friends, customers, and the public in general, that he is now opening, in Salisbury, an elegant assortment of

New, Fashionable & Cheap Goods,

direct from the cities of Philadelphia and New York, selected by himself, from the latest importations, for the Spring of 1830; which he offers as low as any Goods, of the same quality, can be bought in this market. His assortment comprises every article kept in Stores.—Purchasers are invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

May, 7, 1830.—284tf

Valuable Medicines.

AUSTIN & BURNS,

WOULD call the attention of Merchants, heads of families, as well as all others interested in the preservation of health, to the following *Valuable Medicines*, just put up in phials, and for sale at the *Salisbury Medical & Drug Store*, by the dozen or single one, viz.

Ipecacuanha,	Sweet Spirit Nitre,
Rhubarb,	Sulphuric Ether,
Tartar Emetic,	Spirits Hartshorn,
Jalap,	Sweet Oil,
Calomel,	Castor Oil,
Laudanum,	Paregoric,
Antimonial Wine,	Quinine Mixture,
Balsam Copaiva,	Aromatic Bitters.
Ess. Peppermint.	

ALSO.... *Seidlitz Powders,*
SODA *do.*

Salisbury, April 24, 1830.....47tf.

Catawba Springs.

THE subscriber, intending to move from this part of the State, offers for sale the above establishment, with or without the furniture: there is attached to this, 6 or 700 acres of Land, a part of which is in excellent farming order; prime Meadows, Orchard, &c. Negroes would be received in payment; and the conditions, besides, will be liberal.

If the above establishment is not sold by the first of May next, it may be rented for one or more years.

From the increasing custom for the last three years, during the summer months, the place, if properly attended to, may be rendered as profitable as any establishment of a similar kind in the State.

CHARLES JUGNOT.

Beatties Ford, Lincoln co'y, Dec 7, 1829...262

☞The Raleigh Register will please give the above six insertions, and forward the account to the subscriber in Charlotte. C. J.

COMMISSION STORE.

THE subscriber has lately removed to his former Stand on Hay-Street, a few doors west of the Bank of the United States and Lafayette Hotel, where he will be glad to receive consignments of Merchandize or Produce for sale, to receive orders to make purchases, or to do any other Commission Business that may be entrusted to his charge; in all of which, he will endeavor to give satisfaction.

He intends keeping a general supply of the best GROCERIES, including the *Choicest Liquors, &c.*

DUNCAN MACRAE.

Fayetteville, June, 1830.

Notice.

A. TORRENCE & CO.

RESPECTFULLY solicit all those (without distinction,) who are indebted to them, to call and pay their accounts without delay; and they take this opportunity to inform the public, that their Books are closed this day, and that they will hereafter sell goods for *CASH* only, or for merchantable *PRODUCE*. They will sell their goods at very reduced prices.

January 30, 1830. 270

State of North-Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

JUNE TERM, 1830.

FRANCIS TUCKER *vs.* William Draughn, Christopher Swaim and others. Writ in Case—Judicial attachment as to Christopher Swaim, with a summons against Wm. Crews, as Garnishee. In this case, the sheriff having made his return, and Wm. Crews having filed his garnishment, stating that besides a Loom and other articles of small value, he hath no property, money or effects in his hands belonging to Christopher Swaim, upon which issue has been taken: It is therefore ordered, that unless Christopher Swaim, one of the defendants, appear at the next court to be held at the Court-House in Germanton, on the 2d Monday of September next, and replevy, plead or demur, judgment will be rendered for plaintiff pro confesso, and the proper orders taken as to the property, money or effects attached, or in Wm. Crews's hands, according to his garnishment, and the finding of the jury, &c.

MATT R. MOORE, *Clerk.*

6t300 pr. adv. $2.50.

PROSPECTUS,

FOR THE SECOND VOLUME
OF
The Irishman,
AND
SOUTHERN DEMOCRAT,

A weekly Political, Literary and Commercial Journal, published every Saturday,

BY WM. S. BLAIN.

THE IRISHMAN, has completed its first volume; and having, even in its former limited shape, received considerable encouragement, the Editor is induced to ENLARGE its size and devote a portion of it to the insertion of a correct weekly PRICES CURRENT, ADVERTISEMENTS, and other matters of Commercial and Agricultural interest, in order thereby to make it more generally acceptable to his friends, extend the sphere of its usefulness, and increase its circulation.

It is scarcely necessary for him to repeat, that his paper will be still devoted to the maintenance of those great principles of Liberty—Religious and Civil—by the establishment of which, in these United States, our glorious Constitution stands pre-eminent, and has won the admiration of the world. To defend, then, that Constitution from innovation, and to uphold the dignity of this, his native State—to keep Church and State forever asunder—to vindicate the character of Ireland and of Irishmen, whenever or by whomsoever assailed—to repel the assaults of their enemies, and to encourage the efforts of their friends—to preserve the purity of the elective franchise, and the accountability of public servants—to expose Oppression and to defend the injured—to uphold the majesty of virtue, of religion, and the laws—shall be his constant aim. To do this, and to cultivate and encourage native talent, and to obtain a requisite quantity of *original* matter, the correspondence of some of the most talented individuals of the South has been promised and is solicited in the various departments which its general plan comprises.

The Editor has also the pleasure of informing his patrons, that having made arrangements, he will be supplied with regular files of the best European Newspapers, by which he will be enabled to lay before them all interesting intelligence from Ireland and other parts of Europe.

The IRISHMAN and SOUTHERN DEMOCRAT will be printed in the *quarto* form, on a *royal* sheet, with new type, and will be delivered to subscribers in the city every Saturday, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable *in advance*, or $3 50, if not paid within SIX MONTHS from the time of subscribing.

Persons who can obtain six subscribers, shall receive a copy gratis.

☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Charleston, S. C. May 22, 1830. 3t96

Groceries.

THE subscriber has just received, in addition to his Stock of Groceries, the following articles, viz:

LEMON SYRUP,

which he will sell by the gallon or bottle. This article is prepared from Robe of Limes, and will keep without fermenting. When mixed with water for *Lemonade*, or water and a proportion of spirits for *Punch*, it will be found equal to fresh Limes, and very superior to the Lemon Syrup prepared with essence of Lemon Skins, which is neither fit for Punch or Lemonade, as it does not partake of the fruit.

CLARIFIED LIME JUICE,

(prepared to keep for years in a warm climate, even if exposed to the sun,) by the gallon or bottle.

Best West India SHRUB

by the gallon.

BEST TAMARINDS,

by the pound.

Ten years old GRENADA RUM, of superior flavor, and

COGNIAC BRANDY,

by the gallon or barrel.

DUNCAN MACRAE.

Fayetteville, May 31, 1830. 5t97

State of North-Carolina,

LINCOLN COUNTY.

SUPERIOR COURT of Law, April Term, 1830.....Anne Hoyl vs. Solomon Hoyl.—Petition for Divorcé.—Whereas a subpœna, ad respondendum and alias, having been issued against the defendant in this case, and which were returned by the Sheriff of Lincoln county, that the said defendant was not found, and proclamation having been publicly made at the door of the Court-House of said county, by the said Sheriff, for the defendant to appear and answer as commanded by said subpœna, and he having failed: It is therefore ordered by court, that notice be given three months in the Raleigh Star and the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Lincoln county, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso and be heard ex parte. Witness, Lawson Henderson, Clerk of said Court, at Lincolnton, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1830, and in the 54th year of the Independence of the United States.

LAWSON HENDERSON.

3mt302 pr. adv. $5 25.

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

APRIL TERM, 1830.

THEOPHILUS FALLS *vs.* William Donaldson.—Original Attachment, returned, levied on land, &c.—Ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, printed at Salisbury, that unless the defendant, William Donaldson, appear at the next court to be held for said county, at the Court-House in Statesville, on the third Monday of August next, and replevy the property levied on and enter his pleas, judgment will be rendered in favor of the plaintiff, pro confesso.

Teste A. SIMONTON, *Clerk.*

6t pr. adv. $2.

A New Mail Route,

FROM RALEIGH TO SALISBURY.

STAGE FARE $5.

UNDER this arrangement, the stage runs twice a week, and goes through in two days each way. The accommodation is good. Passengers who are travelling from Raleigh to Salisbury, or Tennessee, or South of Salisbury, will find this to be the nearest, cheapest, and most expeditious route West of Raleigh. Passengers who are travelling from Salisbury North, will find this route, by the way of Raleigh and Petersburg, to be the nearest, cheapest and most expeditious route that can be travelled to the North, by two days. A passenger who travels this route from Salisbury, by the way of Raleigh and Petersburg, to Washington City, will go it in five days, and will sleep three nights out of five all night.

The Contractor will pledge himself to keep first rate Mail Coaches, and good gentle horses and drivers of the best kind; and he will spare no pains in trying to render those who patronize him, comfortable and safe through his route.

Passengers who are unacquainted with this route, will secure seats by application at Mr. E. P. Guion's Hotel, in Raleigh, and at Mr. William H. Slaughter's Hotel, in Salisbury.

The stages will leave Salisbury every Wednesday and Saturday, at 6 o'clock, A. M. and arrive in Raleigh on Thursday and Sunday at 9, P. M. and will leave Raleigh on Tuesdays and Fridays as soon as the Northern stage arrives, and arrive at Salisbury on Thursdays and Saturdays at 9, P. M.

GEORGE WILLIAMS, *Contractor.*

June 14, 1830. t Jan. 1

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

AUSTIN & BURNS,

HAVE just received, from New-York and Philadelphia, and now offer for sale, (as agents) the following Valuble Medicines:

Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent.

PERSONS afflicted with Coughs, Colds and Pulmonary Affections in their various stages, are reminded that a more safe and effectual remedy cannot be found than *Rogers' Pulmonic Detergent*. It has now been tested by 15 years experience, and hundreds can be appealed to in various parts of the country, who will bear testimony to the speedy and permanent relief afforded them by the use of it.

ALSO, *Rogers' Vegetable Renovating Pulmonary Syrup*, prepared from the same materials oil the Detergent, with such additions as a long course of experience and observation of Pulmonary Affections have proved to be better adapted to more protracted and confirmed cases of Consumption.

The following certificates are from gentlemen of respectability:

"At the request of Dr. Rogers, I cheerfully state that a female domestic living in my family and laboring under the effects of a most severe cold, was speedily relieved by the use of a medicine prepared by him, and pnown under the name of *Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent*, and that I have myself used it to much advantage, when suffering under a violent affection of the Lungs and recommend it as an effectual medicine in such cases.

WILLIAM HONEY, 47 Charlton st.

Few men in the community have a greater contempt for nostrums in general than myself. Patent medicine and catch-penny with me have been synonymous. I am constrained, however, to relinquish these sentiments as respects Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, the effects of which I have recently witnessed. A young lady in my family, by using two papers, I have reason to believe, is effectually cured of an alarming pulmonic complaint, which, in all its symptoms, gave evidence of immediate consumption. I communicate this with a view of usefulness, and sincerely hope that such persons as have complaints similar to the above, will make a trial of the medicine.

GIDEON LEE.

For the Salt Rheum.

DR. ROGERS' LINIMENTUM, for the Salt Rheum, one of the most effectual remedies extant.

The following are some of the many respectable certificates.

NEW-YORK, JULY, 1828.

Dear Sir:—I had almost despaired of ever being relieved from that afflicting and troublesome complaint, the Salt Rheum, after applying perhaps twenty different prescriptions, until I used with effect your Liniment, which has destroyed every vestige of the complaint which for several years (at seasons) rendered my hands nearly useless. Since which time, I have with much pleasure recommended its application to a great number, and in five cases out of six, have had the satisfaction of witnessing a complete cure, and in every instance, a great mitigation of its virulence.

GEO. W. ARNOLD.

Dr. GEO. ROGERS. No. 513 Broadway, N. Y

Dear Sir:—Having been severely afflicted for a number of years with the Salt Rheum on my hands, arms, &c. and resorted to every remedy within my knowledge without effecting a cure, or in fact giving me any relief, until I fortunately obtained some of your liniment for the Salt Rheum, which after a few applications has entirely cured me. I have witnessed the same effect on several of my friends, to whom I gave some of the liniment. It has performed a cure, I believe, in every instance where it has been applied. WM. D. H. BALDWIN.

DR GEO. ROGERS.

Odontalgic Elexir, or Toothe ache Specific.

Many empirical remedies for the "*Ondontalgia*" have been previously presented to the public, some of which are very good; but all have been found to fail in more than half the instances in which they have been tried. The "*Elixir*" now offered may be relied upon as altogether superior to any remedy before invented; it will cure the most obstinate cases of that dreadful pain, with expedition and safety.

Also, *SWAIM'S PANACEA*, for the cure of Scrofula, Syphilitic and Mercurial Diseases, Rheumatism, White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, general debility, &c.

Also, *POTTER'S Vegetable Catholicon*, used for the cure of similar diseases.

Also, *Anderson's Cough Drops* and *Pectora Pills*, for Asthmas and Consumptions.

Also, Thompson's celebrated *Eye Water*, for sore or weak Eyes.

Salisbury, June 20, 139. 239.